

# **North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2**

## **Survey Paper - Evidence Report**

### **Topic 18 Infrastructure First and Topic 24 Digital Infrastructure**

#### **Purpose of Topic Papers**

We are currently identifying and assessing the evidence available for each policy topic area identified in NPF4 and the Scottish Government's local development planning guidance.

We will issue online surveys for each topic, or group of topics, outlining:

- the relevant information and datasets we have identified so far
- our assessment of the evidence gathered, based on the identified information and datasets
- any potential connections to other topic areas
- potential implications for site selection at the Proposed Plan stage, and
- potential implications for the Local Development Plan

This will be an early opportunity for you to confirm if we have identified the appropriate evidence, provide any other evidence you have or would like us to consider, and offer your views on our initial considerations of the use and implications of the available evidence.

We will then consider the responses to the surveys and what they mean for our evidence base. This will help inform the preparation of our Evidence Report later this year.

Some of the information gathered is particularly technical on a specific topic and may not be relevant to everyone. We welcome comments on all or some of the information published. There will be more opportunities to comment as we progress through the LDP preparation process.

#### **Introduction**

- 1.1 The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 requires Planning authorities to prepare an Evidence Report that contains sufficient information to enable the planning authority to prepare a local development plan.
- 1.2 The Evidence Report has two main functions. The first is that it should set out the evidence that will be used to inform and prepare a new Local Development Plan. The second is for local authorities to identify the issues they think based on the evidence presented that need to be addressed by the new Local Development Plan, and for other interested parties and stakeholders to express what they think are the issues.

- 1.3 There are specific matters that the Evidence Report must cover; these are set out in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019
- the principal physical, cultural, economic, social, built heritage and environmental characteristics of the district
  - the principal purposes for which the land is used
  - the size, composition, health, and distribution of the population of the district
  - the housing needs of the population of the area, including, in particular, the needs of persons undertaking further and higher education, older people and disabled people
  - the availability of land in the district for housing, including for older people and disabled people
  - the desirability of allocating land for the purposes of resettlement
  - the health needs of the population of the district and the likely effects of development and use of land on those health needs
  - the education needs of the population of the district and the likely effects of development and use of land on those education needs
  - the extent to which there are rural areas within the district in relation to which there has been a substantial decline in population
  - the capacity of education services in the district
  - the desirability of maintaining an appropriate number and range of cultural venues and facilities (including, in particular, but not limited to, live music venues) in the district
  - the infrastructure of the district (including communications, transport and drainage systems, systems for the supply of water and energy, and health care and education facilities)
  - how that infrastructure is used; and
  - any change which the planning authority thinks may occur in relation to any of the matters mentioned above.
- 1.4 This topic paper examines the evidence surrounding the **Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure** topics for the forthcoming North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (NLLDP2). The paper identifies what evidence, and information has been sourced and subjected to an initial assessment as to the relevance of that evidence and information to NLLDP2.
- 1.5 Key points from the evidence and information on this topic are highlighted and potential future relevance is discussed with a view to this informing the approach in progressing the Evidence Report and NLLDP2 more generally.
- 1.6 The Final Evidence Report will detail the stakeholder engagement and public survey that has taken place in developing its conclusions and will highlight the agreements and disputes that have arisen through this process.

## 2. **Identification of Relevant Evidence**

- 2.1 The relevant evidence has been identified through an evaluation of the Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure topics and assessment of available information linked to these topics. Where available, evidence shared by external stakeholders has been included. Should additional evidence become available we will consider its implications for the Evidence Report. Note that some infrastructure related content is dealt with in other topic papers. For example, Water related infrastructure is considered as part of the Flood Risk and Water Management Topic Paper (NPF4 Policy 22), green and environmental related infrastructure is covered by the Blue and Green Infrastructure Topic Paper (NPF4 Policy 20) while energy related infrastructure is contained in the Energy Topic Paper (NPF4 Policy 11). In addition, transport infrastructure is discussed within the Sustainable Transport Topic Paper (NPF4 Policy 13), with health care related infrastructure forming part of the Health and Safety Topic Paper (NPF4 Policy 23), and Waste Management is part of the Topic Paper related to Zero Waste (NPF4 Policy 12).

## 3. **Consideration of Relevant Evidence**

- 3.1 The following is an explanation of evidence sources which have been used in this Survey Paper and are considered potentially relevant for NLLDP2.

### **Main Evidence considered:**

**Source:** A National Mission with Local Impact - Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021/22 to 2025/26

**Reason for using the Evidence:** Scotland aims to deliver a wellbeing economy. That means ensuring society thrives economically, socially and environmentally, and that we deliver sustainable and inclusive growth for all. Making the right investments in the right places is crucial. The document notes that as we tackle the economic, health and social harm arising from COVID-19, infrastructure will have a key role to play in securing a recovery that delivers new, good, green jobs. The Infrastructure Investment Plan sets out an Investment Programme for Scotland including a variety of nationwide projects and some projects specific to North Lanarkshire Council, notably the Monklands Hospital Replacement Project.

**Links to Evidence:** [A National Mission With Local Impact: Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021-22 to 2025-26](#)

**Source:** National Planning Framework (NPF4) (Scottish Government)

**Reason for using the Evidence:** Sets out the national planning position and policy in respect to Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure, indicating the relevant approach that LDPs are expected to follow in respect to future development and associated infrastructure provision.

**Links to Evidence:** [National Planning Framework 4](#)

<p><b>Source:</b> A Changing Nation: How Scotland will Thrive in a Digital World</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> This document sets out the Scottish Government's overarching digital vision for Scotland and establishes the key Principles of a digital nation aligning with the National Performance Framework setting out Priority Themes and Actions.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Digital Scotland</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> Scottish Government Planning Guidance: Digital Telecommunications</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> The Land Use Planning System plays an important role in the delivery and enhancement of world class digital and telecommunications infrastructure across the whole of Scotland. This document explains the land use planning process, the specific roles and functions involved and the technical and operational features of the related infrastructure. It also provides good practice guidance on the siting and design principles of such equipment.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Scottish Government Planning Guidance: Digital Telecommunications</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> Planning Circular 3/2012 Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements (Revised 2020)</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> This Circular sets out the circumstances in which planning obligations and good neighbour agreements can be used and how they can be concluded efficiently.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Planning Circular 3/2012: Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements (Revised 2020)</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> Scottish Water – A Sustainable Future Together</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> Sets out Scottish Water's vision on how to deliver its services and deal with climate change. The vision is in line with the United Nations Global Goals and Scotland's National performance Framework.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Scottish Water - A Sustainable Future Together</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> Scottish Water – Investment Planning &amp; Prioritisation Framework (IPPF) SR21 Strategic Plan Supporting Document</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> The introduction of the IPPF documents recognises Scottish Water have plans to transform services to replace aging assets and deal with climate change will need to change. The IPPF seeks to address these issues by creating a framework that builds trust and engagement in decision making to maximise the benefits of investment.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Scottish Water - Investment Planning &amp; Prioritisation Framework (IPPF)</a></p>

**Source:** Scotland's Learning Estate Strategy - Connecting People, Places and Learning and Learning Estate Investment Programme Phase 3

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The Learning Estate Strategy and its guiding principles provide a platform for investment in the learning estate across Scotland as well as setting out Scottish Governments strategic approach for managing the learning estate. Phase 3 of the Programme includes the Chryston High School extension.

**Links to Evidence:** [Scotland's Learning Estate Strategy - Connecting People, Places and Learning](#)

[Learning Estate Investment Programme](#)

**Source:** Strategic Asset Review and Investment Strategy (SARIS) Update Report, North Lanarkshire Council (September 2024)

**Reason for Evidence:** This Report provides a comprehensive update on the Council's approach to future Education provision, providing details on the current school estate, associated data, and progress to date on changes made to the estate since North Lanarkshire Council was formed in 1996. It sets out the previous and current investment programme, then sets out the direction that the future investment strategy is likely to take, based on an analysis of emerging trends and variables.

**Links to Evidence:** [Strategic Asset Review & Investment Strategy \(SARIS\) Update - 2024](#)

**Source:** Infrastructure Levy for Scotland – Discussion Paper (2024)

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 provides powers for the Scottish Ministers to make regulations to introduce an Infrastructure Levy, that is, a charge payable to a local authority on development in that local authority's area, to be spent on the provision of infrastructure. This is intended to provide an additional stream of funding for infrastructure which is needed to support growth on a wider scale than individual developments.

**Links to Evidence:** [Infrastructure Levy for Scotland: Discussion Paper](#)

**Source:** Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy (2021)

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The first phase of delivery of the Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy includes 12 priority programmes which are designed to meet the challenges, opportunities, Vision, and Mission of the City Region. These state that by 2030 the City Region will have the most innovative, inclusive, and resilient economy in the UK. A key component of this approach are several major projects and initiatives that have significant infrastructure implications.

**Links to Evidence:** [GCR Economic Strategy](#)

**Source:** North Lanarkshire Council, The Plan for North Lanarkshire (2019)

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The plan sets out the overall vision for North Lanarkshire to be a place to Live, Learn, Work, Invest and Visit and highlights the Council's high-level ambitions in terms of realising large-scale regeneration and

<p>infrastructure projects that will continue to bring fresh opportunities to North Lanarkshire.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">The Plan for North Lanarkshire</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> One Place - One Plan (Committee Report March 2020)</p> <p><b>Reason for Evidence:</b> This report sets out plans for an integrated approach to guide implementation of the investment programme the underpins the Plan for North Lanarkshire (2019) to ensure more integrated and accessible services and service systems, while building more engaged, connected, and resilient communities. This presents operating model be built around co-production; realigning relationships between the council, services, partners, service providers, private sector, third sector, and residents with a focus on whole system approaches and shared infrastructure and responsibilities.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Policy and Strategy Committee in March 2020</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> North Lanarkshire Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan 2023-2028</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> The ERDP is a key high-level framework that builds on the work of the Council and its partners to promote inclusive economic growth, ensure community well-being and create a more prosperous place for our residents. It sets out how to improve economic opportunities and outcomes for everyone in North Lanarkshire. This includes delivering new homes, reshaping town centres, attracting investment and improving infrastructure for new and existing business and industry sites, as well as upgrading roads, active travel networks and digital connectivity.</p> <p><b>Links to Evidence:</b> <a href="#">North Lanarkshire Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan 2023-2028</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> Transforming Places - Tower Strategy Update, North Lanarkshire Council (October 2023)</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> The Strategy sets out plans for the Council's ambition to replace all tower blocks and some low-rise flats with high quality, modern, energy efficient homes.</p> <p><b>Links to Dataset / Evidence:</b> <a href="#">Transforming Places - Tower Strategy Update</a></p>
<p><b>Source:</b> North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (2022)</p> <p><b>Reason for using the Evidence:</b> The Adopted NLLDP sets out a series of Policies that consider various aspects of infrastructure provision in the assessment of planning applications, and these require to be assessed against NPF4 to determine if they are still relevant or require updating. Key policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROM LOC1 Regeneration Priorities</li> <li>• PROM LOC3 Policy Housing Development Sites</li> <li>• PROM LOC4: Special Landscape Areas &amp; Green Network Improvements</li> <li>• Policy CI Contributions to Infrastructure</li> <li>• EDQ 2 Policy Specific Features for Consideration</li> </ul>

The LDP also details policies relating to Ravenscraig and the two Community Growth Areas at Gartcosh / Glenboig where significant development has already been delivered and at South Cumbernauld where development is just commencing.

Reference will also be made to the Transport and Utilities Improvements highlighted within Policy PROM ID1 Transport Improvements and Policy PROM ID2 Utilities Improvements to determine whether these are still relevant or whether these require to be updated.

**Links to Evidence:** [North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan](#)

**Source:** Gartcosh and Glenboig / South Cumbernauld Community Growth Areas

**Reason for using Evidence:** Strategic Development Frameworks have been produced for the development of two Community Growth areas that are currently being progressed to provide residential development and associated infrastructure and public amenities.

**Links to Evidence:**  
[Gartcosh & Glenboig CGA Strategic Development Framework](#)  
[South Cumbernauld CGA Strategic Development Framework](#)

**Source:** North Lanarkshire Digital and IT Strategy 2024-27

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The North Lanarkshire Digital and IT Strategy 2024-27 sets out the Council's future strategy for the delivery of Digital Infrastructure. This includes designing technology in an efficient, secure and user centred way, understanding potential data and improve services. Increasing efficiency and changing culture of focus on openness, networking and agility. The Strategy highlights tackling digital exclusion recognised during the epidemic. The Strategy has three pillars that aim to achieve Digital Communities, a Digital Economy and a Digital Council.

**Links to Evidence:** [Digital and IT Strategy 2024-27](#)

**Source:** North Lanarkshire Housing Land Audit 2023

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The annual Housing Land Audit will inform NLLDP2 in terms of identifying recognised Housing Opportunities and is used as a tool to monitor the sufficiency of the land supply. It identifies sites where infrastructure provision will be required to enable development to proceed.

**Links to Evidence:** [Housing land supply | North Lanarkshire Council](#)

**Source:** Connected Nations 2021: Interactive Report

**Reasons for using the Evidence:** This interactive dashboard enables access to the Connected Nations dataset including coverage and usage statistics for both fixed and mobile networks, as well as tracking usage over time.

**Links to Evidence:** [Interactive report 2021 - Ofcom](#)

**Source:** Delivering R100

**Reason for using the Evidence:** The Scottish Broadband Voucher Scheme will provide funding of up to £5,000 to help homes and businesses not in scope of either Reaching 100% (R100) contracts or planned commercial investment to obtain superfast broadband where providers may not ordinarily go.

**Links to Evidence:** [Delivering R100](#)

**Source:** Project Gigabit

**Reason for using the Evidence:** Project Gigabit is the UK Government's flagship £5 billion programme to enable hard-to-reach communities to access lightning-fast gigabit-capable broadband. It targets homes and businesses that are not included in broadband suppliers' plans, reaching parts of the UK that might otherwise miss out on getting the digital connectivity they need.

**Links to Evidence:** [Project Gigabit](#)

**Source:** Scottish 4G infill programme: progress update

**Reasons for using the Evidence:** Planned programme on the future expansion of mobile networks and broadband services in Scotland. The Scottish Government's Scottish 4G Infill Programme (S4GI) is a £28.75 million initiative delivering 4G infrastructure and services in 55 mobile "not-spots" in rural and island parts of Scotland.

**Links to evidence:** [Scottish 4G Infill Programme: Progress Update](#)

**Source:** Shared Rural Network

**Reasons for using the Evidence:** The Shared Rural Network will ensure geographic coverage from at least one operator to 95% of the UK by the end of the programme, broadening consumer choice for mobile services in rural areas.

Across the UK, there will be a significant increase in the areas where all four operators deliver coverage, from 69% to 84% by the end of the programme. The areas forecast to benefit from the Shared Rural Network are illustrated in the below map (click to enlarge)

**Links to evidence:** [Shared Rural Network](#)



#### **4. Assessment of Evidence - Infrastructure First**

- 4.1 The Infrastructure Investment Plan for Scotland 2021/22 to 2025/26, a National Mission with Local Impact, is a key overarching document, setting out the Scottish Government's plans to meet the diverse economic, social and environmental needs of urban, rural and island areas, following three key themes:
- Enabling the transition to net zero emissions and environmental sustainability
  - Driving inclusive growth
  - Building resilient and sustainable places
- 4.2 This follows the Infrastructure Commission recommendation to consider an 'investment hierarchy' framework which prioritises enhancing and maintaining existing assets over new build. This approach is needed to protect our environment and ensure value for money. The detailed structure of the hierarchy can be found in Appendix A. In practice, the hierarchy means that each step would need to be considered, in turn, before deciding the right approach. For example, something new might only be built if there is still a demonstrable service need for a facility, and an existing asset can't be repurposed.
- 4.3 The Infrastructure Investment Plan identifies a series of Scotland wide spending programmes including the City Region and Regional Growth Deal Programme which includes several projects in North Lanarkshire Council including the East Airdrie Link Road (EALR) and Ravenscraig Access Improvements. The Investment Plan also highlights the Monklands Hospital Replacement Project which is being progressed by NHS Lanarkshire to replace the University Hospital Monklands. The cost of the hospital and timetable will be confirmed as part of the OBC process and the NLLDP will be required reflect this proposal and any associated Infrastructure requirements.
- 4.4 The National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045, set out in NPF4 establishes the key policy principles related to Infrastructure First under Policy 18 and for Digital Infrastructure under Policy 24. In terms of Infrastructure First, NPF4 seeks to encourage, promote and facilitate an infrastructure first approach to land use planning, which puts infrastructure considerations at the heart of placemaking with the three key policy outcomes being to ensure that: -
- Infrastructure considerations are integral to development planning and decision making and potential impacts on infrastructure and infrastructure needs are understood early in the development planning process as part of an evidenced based approach
  - Existing infrastructure assets are used sustainably, prioritising low-carbon solutions
  - Infrastructure requirements, and their planned delivery to meet the needs of communities, are clear.
- 4.5 NPF4 goes on to indicate that LDPs and delivery programmes should be based on an integrated infrastructure first approach which should: -
- be informed by evidence on infrastructure capacity, condition, needs and deliverability within the plan area, including cross boundary infrastructure
  - set out the infrastructure requirements to deliver the spatial strategy, informed by the evidence base, identifying the infrastructure priorities, and where, how, when and by whom they will be delivered, and

- indicate the type, level (or method of calculation) and location of the financial or in-kind contributions, and the types of development from which they will be required
- 4.6 Moreover, NPF4 states that plans should align with relevant national, regional and local infrastructure plans and policies and take account of the Scottish Government infrastructure investment hierarchy and sustainable travel and investment hierarchies in developing the spatial strategy. It is recommended that consistent early engagement and collaboration between relevant stakeholders will better inform decisions on land use and investment.
- 4.7 Further detailed guidance for Infrastructure is provided by NPF4 Policy 18 which has two main components, namely: -
- a) Development proposals which provide (or contribute to) infrastructure in line with that identified as necessary in LDPs and their delivery programmes will be supported.
  - b) The impacts of development proposals on infrastructure should be mitigated. Development proposals will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that provision is made to address the impacts on infrastructure. Where planning conditions, planning obligations, or other legal agreements are to be used, the relevant tests will apply.
- 4.8 It is also emphasised that where planning obligations are entered into, they should be necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; serve a planning purpose; relate to the impacts of the proposed development; fairly and reasonably relate in scale and kind to the proposed development and be reasonable in all other respects. In addition, Planning conditions should only be imposed where they meet all the following tests, that is, they are: -
- necessary
  - relevant to planning
  - relevant to the development to be permitted
  - enforceable
  - precise
  - reasonable in all other respects

### **Scotland's Learning Estate Strategy Connecting People, Places and Learning**

- 4.9 In terms of Education, Scottish Government investment to improve Scotland's Schools is set out in the Learning Estate Strategy and in its associated Learning Estate Investment Programme. Phase 3 of the Programme includes the Chryston High School extension.

### **North Lanarkshire Council Hub Programme**

- 4.10 The Plan for North Lanarkshire outlines that within North Lanarkshire there are currently 119 primary schools, 23 secondary schools, 13 Additional Support Needs (ASN) establishments, and 16 Family Learning Centres. Generally, the delivery of educational facilities represents the largest investment of physical infrastructure at a local level across the North Lanarkshire area. Through The Plan for North Lanarkshire, the Council aims to maximise the benefits to local communities through investing not

simply in new schools, but in assets which benefit the whole community rather than only the school community. The aspiration is to replace every school constructed prior to 1996. Details of the schools to be replaced are found in Appendix B.

#### **Strategic Asset Review and Investment Strategy (SARIS) Update Report 2024**

- 4.11 This Report provides a comprehensive update on the Council's approach to future Education provision, providing details on the current school estate, associated data, and progress to date on changes made to the estate since North Lanarkshire Council was formed in 1996. It sets out the previous and current investment programme, then sets out the direction that the future investment strategy is likely to take, based on an analysis of emerging trends and variables.

#### **North Lanarkshire Council's Transforming Places – Tower Strategy**

- 4.12 The Council's Tower Strategy/Re-provisioning programme is a long-term investment programme with a focus on regeneration, expected to span over a 25-year period. The programme aims to demolish all high-rise towers and selected low-rise block properties across North Lanarkshire and replace them with quality flatted, terraced and semi-detached housing to meet the needs of the local community. Phase 1 of the programme is ongoing to demolish 1,750 properties over 11 locations. The reprovisioning of existing properties and construction of new residential development within town centre offers an opportunity to rehouse those tenants, helping to repopulate centres and bring people closer to key facilities and services which our communities require.

#### **Scottish Water – A Sustainable Future Together**

- 4.13 Scottish Water – A Sustainable Future Together sets out Scottish Water's vision to deliver and improve services to its customers and help to tackle climate change. The document also includes a commitment to enable sustainable and inclusive economic growth by connecting new houses and business to the water supply. To support and encourage development where they have capacity by influencing decision makes in government, local authorities and developers. Develop schemes for new strategic capacity where it is highly likely that capacity expansion will be required. Provide wastewater infrastructure where most cost effective to do so. Scottish Water are one of the largest investors in Scotland infrastructure, investing more than £650 million annually on goods and services with more than 75% staying in Scotland, helping to create and sustain jobs in the supply chain. Scottish water expect to grow over £1 Billion per annum over the next 25 years, working to build a suitable supply chain. Scottish Water aims to take the lead in providing water and wastewater infrastructure where it is most cost effective to do so and encourage water efficient homes and provide access to developers to low carbon, standard water and wastewater infrastructure products to help to make the adoption of new assets.

## **Scottish Water – Investment Planning & Prioritisation Framework (IPPF) SR21 Strategic Plan Supporting Document**

- 4.14 Scottish Water investment needs will continue to increase significantly to replace ageing assets and ensure that services are resilient to climate change, however, the necessary investment to deal with climate change is much more uncertain and will be regularly assessed. The IPPF seeks to create a framework that builds trust and engagement in decision making to maximise the benefits of investment.

### **Water and Waste Water Capacity – North Lanarkshire**

- 4.15 Scottish Water (Development Services) have supplied details on Water and Waste Water treatment capacity within North Lanarkshire giving a high-level view of current capacity status for the relevant treatment works for initial screening for development planning purposes. It is a snapshot in time and subject to change and it should be noted that in all cases the size of development and distance away from any treatment works will affect Scottish Water's ability to service any given site. Appendix C shows available water capacity and indicates that there appear to be no known water capacity issues across North Lanarkshire albeit this would be subject to confirmation as part of consultations with Scottish Water as part of the development management process. In terms of Waste Water Treatment Capacity there would appear to be a requirement for Potential Future Investment in the Eastern half of Cumbernauld, and across the Airdrie and Coatbridge area, as well as most of the Bellshill, Motherwell, Wishaw and Shotts areas. Areas with available capacity include the Western half of Cumbernauld, Kilsyth, the Northern Corridor Area and Ravenscraig. Appendix D presents a Map showing this information.

### **Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy 2021 & Action Plan 2022/23**

- 4.16 The Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy has been developed to address the key issues, challenges, and opportunities facing the Glasgow City Region. It provides baseline evidence on the economic performance of the Region and its eight local authority areas, including North Lanarkshire. The Strategy recognised that the City Region is facing several Grand Challenges to Create an Inclusive Economy, Enhance Productivity and deal with the emerging Climate Emergency. Transformational Opportunities are also recognised which focus upon creating a Foundational Economy, Focusing on High Growth Sectors and Accelerating Climate Action. It is also noted that a metropolitan Region requires metropolitan infrastructure: and it is critical that the Region has the infrastructure – commercial, transport, digital, education, and housing – in the right places to support economic growth and ensure all residents have access to economic opportunities. A key component of the GCR Economic Strategy are the three missions which the Strategy is seeking to deliver by 2030, which are that the region will have the most: -
1. inclusive major city-region economy in the UK
  2. productive major city-region economy in the UK
  3. advanced city-region economy in the UK in the race to net zero/climate resilience

- 4.17 The Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy Action Plan has 12 programmes to deliver its ambitions, three of which are currently ongoing, 3 are in development and 7 are emerging. Regarding infrastructure provision, Programme P1 City Deal has major infrastructure implications for North Lanarkshire Council.
- 4.18 North Lanarkshire is part of the Glasgow City Region City Deal. The purpose of City Deal is to create economic growth via a funding deal for infrastructure and regeneration across the city region. Connectivity and transport features heavily in City Deal and as with the current NLLDP, ongoing City Deal projects at that point in time will be reflected in NLLDP2. Whilst City deal will fund and provide targeted road infrastructure in North Lanarkshire, it has also facilitated public transport improvements in Motherwell and will have a focus on active travel where possible, encouraging a transport modal shift in line with the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy. These are also concerns for town hub development as part of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

### **North Lanarkshire City Deal Projects**

- 4.19 The Glasgow City Region (GCR) City Deal is an agreement between the UK and Scottish Governments and the eight GCR Local Authorities, with the sole focus of creating additional economic growth. The 20-year GCR Deal was accepted by GCR Council Leaders on 20 August 2014 and incorporated the following:
- implementing a £1.13bn Infrastructure Fund to improve the regional transport network, regenerate sites for economic use and improve public transport provision
  - supporting growth in the life sciences sector
  - helping small and medium enterprises to grow and develop
  - establishing programmes to support the unemployed; and
  - piloting new ways of boosting the incomes of low wage employees
- 4.20 The City Deal programme for North Lanarkshire comprises three main components, the first being the £2.6 million Gartcosh to Glenboig Link Road and associated infrastructure which was completed in June 2018 to create access to new housing in the Gartcosh / Glenboig Community Growth Area (CGA) and Gartcosh Business Park. The second component is the £6.5 million A8/M8 Corridor Access Improvement project which seeks to support the local economy and help create a more joined-up transport network, to enable the sustainable movement of people and goods. A key component of the project is the construction of the Orchard Farm Roundabout to create a new junction on the A8 to open-up access to the Mossend International Rail Freight Park, Mossend Railhead, and to adjacent industrial sites at Cambroe and the Former Shanks and McEwan site thus enabling significant new industrial and business development. Work is anticipated to commence during Spring 2025. Associated Strategic Active Travel routes will also be created along the corridor will allow more people from surrounding communities to take up jobs at Eurocentral, Mossend and Newhouse. A Map showing this can be found in Appendix E.
- 4.21 The third and largest component of the City Deal project is the Pan-Lanarkshire Orbital Transport Corridor, aiming to link the M74 in the south with the M80 in the North through a series of road improvements, and running through the Ravenscraig Regeneration Site. Together with similar infrastructure investment planned within South Lanarkshire this will support the economic regeneration of the area to help stimulate business

investment, create new employment opportunities, and improve access to jobs in North Lanarkshire and the wider Glasgow City Region.

- 4.22 Initial works related to the Pan-Lanarkshire Transport Corridor have already been undertaken with the creation of a new transport hub at Motherwell Station involving improved station access for pedestrians and cyclists, along with a new station access road with expanded bus and taxi facilities. These works were completed in June 2023. Further works are also ongoing to develop new, and improve existing, road and active travel routes to support the development of Ravenscraig, with the Ravenscraig Access Infrastructure (South) project seeking to create a new road link with pedestrian and cycle paths into Ravenscraig from Airbles Road, up to the Regional Sports Facility. A new road bridge under the West Coast Main Line Railway has already been completed with further works planned to create a new roundabout on Windmillhill Street with work on this due to commence in 2025. Further improvements are also proposed at the western end of Airbles Road.
- 4.23 The final element of the North Lanarkshire City Deal is the East Airdrie Link Road, a £185 million project which will create a new single-carriageway road link, north of the M8 (A723/Newhouse Interchange) to the A73 south of Cumbernauld. The new road infrastructure which is currently at outline business case stage will:
- improve journey times and transport reliability
  - improve connections between residential areas, town centres, business centres, employment and education
  - improve air quality, by relieving congestion along the existing A73
  - allow access to the new Monklands replacement hospital in Airdrie
- 4.24 A map showing the Preferred Route for the Pan Lanarkshire Transport Corridor along with other key Development Sites are shown in Appendix F.

### **North Lanarkshire Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan (ERDP) 2023-2028**

- 4.25 The North Lanarkshire ERDP sets out a high-level framework for improving economic opportunities and outcomes for all by trying to direct capital investment towards key areas. These include improving business and industrial infrastructure, creating opportunities for investment and for companies to start-up and relocate here; and continuing to improve connectivity and develop new opportunities by transforming road, rail and digital infrastructure. The ERDP is supported by annual ERDP Action Plans which set out targets relating to physical infrastructure investments. NLLDP2 will reflect the priorities and programmes identified within the ERDP. Significant investment priorities are highlighted in the programme which have potentially significant infrastructure implications. These include: -
- continued focus on investment in the Council's affordable housing stock to make sure that the target of 5,000 new council homes for North Lanarkshire is reached by 2035 (1,618 homes will already have been delivered by 2024/25)
  - Preparation of the 2025/26 Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) which will identify sites to meet Local Housing Strategy priorities and maximise the use of available Scottish Government grant funding
  - Enable private sector housing development to support the local economy and the regeneration of strategic sites such as Ravenscraig

- Establish and commence delivery of town action plans for all eight town centres (aligned with our approved town visions), agreeing short, medium and long-term investment plans for each
- Promoting a mix of development across our motorway corridors and accessible business locations to support the development of our foundational economy as well as high-end growth
- Continue to deliver the City Deal Infrastructure Programme including the Ravenscraig Access Infrastructure, the East Airdrie Link Road, Eurocentral Strategic Active Travel and Active Travel Strategic Network Routes (SNRs)
- Develop North Lanarkshire's Local Transport Strategy
- Support the delivery of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure and other green transport solutions across North Lanarkshire
- Work with the Council's digital partner to install and invest in infrastructure that helps create one of the best and most affordable/accessible digital provisions in the UK

### **North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (2022)**

- 4.26 The Adopted North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2022 (NLLDP1) contains a series of policies that Promote Development, seeking to achieve regeneration and sustainable growth by delivering the right amount of development in the right places, developed to the right quality, and for the benefit of the communities they affect. The Plan sets out priorities for Business and Industry; Housing Regeneration and Re-Provisioning; Town Centre and Area Regeneration; and Infrastructure Development.

### ***Ravenscraig***

- 4.27 A principal focus for development for NLLDP1 is on Ravenscraig and on two Community Growth Areas at Gartcosh / Glenboig, where significant development has already been delivered, and at South Cumbernauld where development is just commencing.
- 4.28 Securing the regeneration of the former Ravenscraig Steelworks site has been a key issue since its closure in 1992 and significant progress has been made on the site since this time with over £250 million invested in major site clearance and decontamination works, the construction of a Spine Road, as well as the development of major construction projects such as New College Lanarkshire's £70 million Motherwell Campus and the £29 million Ravenscraig Regional Sports Complex, opened in 2010. Significant residential development has also been completed on a range of sites within Ravenscraig with around 1,000 dwellings completed. A hotel and restaurant opened in 2018, and work is currently ongoing to prepare serviced land for industrial and business development on the Western part of the site as part of a revised Master Plan that is currently being progressed. The latest Master Plan is supported by the Ravenscraig Infrastructure Access project, funded by the Council and the Glasgow City Region City Deal (discussed above) to provide new road infrastructure linking Ravenscraig to the rest of the motorway network. Focusing on Ravenscraig as a continuing priority to ensure that suitable infrastructure elements are put in place to enable the delivery of the site in partnership, with public and private sector partners,

will be crucial to secure the delivery of the remaining development opportunities at Ravenscraig which amount to over 268 ha of land (Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2023). It should be noted that Ravenscraig Ltd, a joint venture comprising Barratt Developments, Tata Steel and Scottish Enterprise control the site, and continued joint working will be critical in unlocking the site's remaining potential.

### ***Community Growth Areas (CGAs)***

- 4.29 Another major regeneration priority within the Adopted NLLDP, requiring significant infrastructure investment, are the Community Growth Areas (CGAs) at Gartcosh and Glenboig, and at South Cumbernauld, which comprises two separate locations at Palacerigg and at Mid-Forest. Development of the CGAs will closely follow the Strategic Development Frameworks that have been produced, providing residential development, ancillary development, associated infrastructure and public amenities that respect the existing landscape and environmental designations, while creating a quality environment for future residents. The frameworks set out Development Requirements including specific requirements, phasing and funding of infrastructure elements for Water and Sewerage, Gas, Electricity, Telecommunications and Digital Networks.
- 4.30 The Gartcosh and Glenboig CGA has a planned capacity of up to 3,000 dwellings and its development is closely linked to the Seven Lochs Wetland Project that is being integrated with the development. Substantial progress has been made on site with several housing sites already completed, under construction or have secured planning permission, with the first units delivered back in 2018. To date around 800 dwellings have been delivered across the CGA and the balance of the site is likely to take several years to complete.
- 4.31 In the South Cumbernauld (CGA) which has an indicative capacity of 2,300 dwellings across sites at Palacerigg (1,280 dwellings) and Mid-Forest (750 dwellings) development has yet to commence albeit details from the 2024 Draft Housing Land Audit indicate that the first houses at Mid-Forest are likely to be completed from 2025, while development at Palacerigg is expected to commence from 2027.

### ***Area Strategies***

- 4.32 The Adopted NLLDP also seeks to focus development on a defined network of centres. These include Mixed Use Centres (Strategic Town Centres, Local Centres, Commercial Business Centres, and other town centres); and Business Centres (Strategic Business Centres, Local Business Centres and Visitor Economy Locations). The continued focus on these existing locations will be reviewed as part of NLLDP2 albeit continuing this approach offers a sustainable means of directing development to locations that are centrally located, within proximity to adjacent to local communities and can make use of existing infrastructure and services. It also contains schedules of development sites allocated for a range of uses to be brought forward through the Development Management process and/or in accordance with the Plan's Action Programme.



- 4.33 Together these priority Locations and the individual sites where development is to be focused, are presented within eight Area Strategies, including the Ravenscraig Regeneration Area and seven settlement areas focused upon Local Area Partnerships (now replaced by Community Boards which represent the Council's current geography for addressing community related matters).

### ***NLLDP1 Infrastructure Support - Contributions Policies***

- 4.34 Several policies within the Adopted NLLDP specifically consider infrastructure provision as part of the assessment process for development proposals and planning applications, and these require to be reviewed against NPF4 to determine if they are still relevant or require updating against the revised policy context since the Plan's adoption. These include: -
- Policy CI - Contributions to Infrastructure: This policy seeks to secure developer contributions for developments that, individually or cumulatively, generate a requirement for new or enhanced infrastructure or services, covering Affordable Housing in Cumbernauld Housing Sub-Market Area; Education; Transport; Green Network Infrastructure, Amenity Space and Play across North Lanarkshire. Full are presented in Appendix G – Contributions to Infrastructure Policy (NLLDP1)
  - Policy PROM ID1 - Transport Improvements: This policy will support sustainable, multi-modal transport improvements identified and delivered through a range of named Transport Strategies and Projects.
  - Policy PROM ID2 Utilities Improvements: This policy will support utilities development in principle, subject to the specific assessment criteria relating to recycling centres, vehicle charging points and heat networks; Waste; and Renewable Energy, and encourage the use of capacity from heat producing sources for heat networks identified through the National Heat Map
  - Policy EDQ 2B Policy Specific Features for Consideration: This policy covers several infrastructure related developments, particularly Utilities infrastructure relating to Pipelines and Cables that are often associated with Infrastructure provision.

### **North Lanarkshire Land Supplies and Audits**

- 4.35 Infrastructure provision is vital to enable development to proceed whether this relates to roads and access provision, drainage, sewerage, water, electricity, gas or telecommunications connectivity. Sites that are being progressed through the existing NLLDP cannot proceed or can be delayed if infrastructure is inadequate or unavailable. While the NLLDP contains schedules of allocated Development Sites for key land uses such as Housing, Industrial and Business Development, and for some other uses, the sites allocated within the Plan require to be assessed as part of the emerging NLLDP2 to determine whether they are still relevant and consistent with the changing policy context. The Council will engage with Infrastructure providers during the Plan making process to ensure that development can be adequately by serviced and programmed.
- 4.36 The Council also undertakes annual Land Supply Audits for Housing and for Business and Industrial Land to assess the sufficiency of the current supplies to ensure that there are no deficiencies in provision, with the latest published data being from 2023. This will be used as a key data source to determine what sites are initially to be

included within NLLDP2. It should be noted that for Housing, a Landowner / Developer Survey is currently being undertaken by the Council to inform the Delivery Programme and identify a deliverable housing land pipeline to support the Local Housing Land Requirement. Following this, sites will require to be assessed under a Site Appraisal Process to determine their appropriateness for inclusion in NLLDP2. An infrastructure first approach will be used to determine which sites or areas should be brought forward for development.

### **Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements Circular 3/2012**

- 4.37 An effective Infrastructure First approach to development is reliant on local authorities being able to ensure that developers either provide directly or make appropriate contributions to related infrastructure. Planning obligations are currently dealt with under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).
- 4.38 The Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements Circular 3/2012 sets out the circumstances in which planning obligations can be used and how they can be concluded efficiently. Planning authorities should promote obligations in strict compliance with the tests set out in this circular. In developing planning obligations, consideration should be given to the economic viability of proposals and alternative solutions should be considered alongside options of phasing or staging payments. Concluding planning obligations should not delay the benefits of appropriately planned development that is generally in accordance with policy nor add significant costs for developers and infrastructure providers. The requirement for planning obligations should be identified as soon as possible and relevant parties brought together to ensure that the process flows as smoothly as possible.
- 4.39 Planning authorities should ensure that, where obligations under S75 of the Act are required, they are concluded as a matter of urgency. The revised planning performance framework will incorporate consideration of the whole process leading to issue of the decision. Lengthy delays in concluding obligations will have an adverse impact on the reputation and performance of the planning system. It should be noted that guidance for planning obligations is currently being reviewed and NLLDP2 will reflect the most up-to-date position in terms of guidance relating to infrastructure provision.

### **Infrastructure Levy for Scotland – Discussion Paper**

- 4.40 While it is recognised that most development is financed and carried out by the private sector, the public sector needs to facilitate or respond to growth and development by ensuring necessary infrastructure is provided and maintained. This includes transport, education, healthcare facilities, open space etc. Developments are likely to be more attractive where they have good transport links and public facilities nearby. The provision of high quality, accessible infrastructure is also central to local living and the establishment of 20-minute neighbourhoods, as set out in policy 15 of NPF4. The fact that new development typically creates demand for new or upgraded public infrastructure raises questions of how this is to be paid for – and the extent to which landowners and/or developers should contribute. Through the identification of sites in LDPs, the granting of planning permission, and investment in infrastructure, the actions of the public sector can increase land value. The concept of an infrastructure levy is

that an element of that land value uplift should be used more directly to contribute to the costs of providing the infrastructure which supports development in the first place.

- 4.41 At present contributions to, or the provision of infrastructure are normally dealt with under Section 75 of Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 albeit this has some acknowledged limitations. To address this and to seek to create an additional, fair and effective mechanism for securing contributions to infrastructure on a wider scale an Infrastructure levy for Scotland (ILS) is being considered to supplement rather than replace existing national and local government funding; in most cases it will be one element in a mix of funding for any project. A discussion paper has been launched (June 2024) to support discussions about the Infrastructure Levy for Scotland (ILS) and to draw out views on how it could operate, prior to a full consultation on draft Regulations. It should be noted that the infrastructure levy powers introduced in the Planning (Scotland) 2019 Act will lapse if regulations establishing the levy are not made by July 2026. The ILS will likely cover infrastructure development that includes: -
- (a) communications, transport, drainage, sewerage and flood-defence systems
  - (b) systems for the supply of water and energy
  - (c) green and blue infrastructure
  - (d) educational and medical facilities, and
  - (e) facilities and other places for recreation

### **Assessment of Evidence - Digital Infrastructure**

#### **Digital Scotland - A Changing Nation: How Scotland will Thrive in a Digital World**

- 4.42 National policy relating to Digital Infrastructure is informed by Digital Scotland - A Changing Nation: How Scotland will Thrive in a Digital World (2021). This strategy sets out the measures which will ensure that Scotland will fulfil its potential in a constantly evolving digital world. This document sets out the Scottish Governments overarching digital vision for Scotland and establishes the key Principles of a digital nation aligning with the National Performance Framework setting out Priority Themes and Actions. The key themes being, People and Place, A Strong Digital Economy and Digital Government and Services.
- 4.43 With specific reference to Planning the document highlights the need to simplify the planning process to make it easier for telecoms operators to deploy infrastructure that meets community needs, and through “The Scotland 5G centre: Infralink Project” which offers support and guidance to improve access to publicly owned assets and ensure that the siting and design of masts helps to protect the natural environment.

#### **Connected Nations Dataset – Ofcom Interactive Report (May 2024)**

- 4.44 Full details of broadband and fixed line coverage across the UK can be viewed from the Connected Nations Database provided by Ofcom. This shows that the speed of fixed broadband can be divided into four categories, namely, ‘Decent’ broadband with download speeds of around 10 mega-bits-per-second or mbps, ‘Superfast’ broadband (30mbps), ‘Ultrafast’ broadband (100mbps) and ‘Gigabit’ (1Gbps or 1000mbps). The

data shows that 98% of properties in North Lanarkshire have fixed broadband installed with downloadable speeds of 30mbps which is widely recognised as the minimum speed required to live digitally in the modern world. Only 1% of all properties within North Lanarkshire receive less than 10mbps. Overall coverage in North Lanarkshire is above Scotland's average, where 95% of properties receive internet/downloadable speeds of 30mbps and 2% of properties receive less than 10mbps. 89% of properties in North Lanarkshire receive 100 Mbps compared to the national average of 71%. However, it is noted that only 36% of North Lanarkshire properties can receive full fibre which is far below Scotland's average of 52%. Further detail of Broadband Provision for both commercial and residential properties is provided in Appendix H.

## **R100**

- 4.45 R100 is a Scottish Government voucher scheme project to improve connections across Scotland for those who live in remote and isolated areas where connections are difficult. The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that all homes and businesses can access superfast broadband (minimum speed of 30mb/s) and work is underway to build the infrastructure which will underpin R100, backed by Scottish Government funding of £579 million. This, together with commercially driven work, will ensure the vast majority of homes and businesses across the country can access superfast broadband by the end of 2021. North Lanarkshire has delivered R100 to 307 properties out of 1905 to date.

## **Project Gigabit**

- 4.46 Project Gigabit is a UK Government £5 billion programme to deliver fast and reliable connectivity to homes and businesses across the UK. The project includes the Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme. There is up to £210 million available to give people in eligible rural areas immediate financial help to get gigabit-capable speeds. The scheme is accessible through broadband service providers that have registered to provide connections through the scheme. Vouchers worth up to £4,500 for homes and businesses help to cover the costs of installing gigabit broadband. There is also up to £110 million available to connect public sector buildings and create Giga Hubs - such as GP surgeries, libraries and schools - in hard-to-reach parts of the UK. For contracts signed by late 2020 The Scottish government has received circa £21 million pounds in Total Broadband Delivery UK Contracted Funding and £584 million Total Local Broadband Contracted Funding with contracts for 23,965 premises of which 6,780 were delivered by March 2022.

## **Scottish 4G Infill Programme (S4GI)**

- 4.47 The Scottish Government's Scottish 4G Infill Programme (S4GI) is a £28.75 million initiative delivering 4G infrastructure and services in 55 mobile "not-spots" in rural and island parts of Scotland. S4GI is being delivered in partnership with WHP Telecoms Ltd and the Scottish Futures Trust<sup>17</sup>. This programme funded the building of new 4G masts in identified areas and required the commitment of at least one Mobile Network Operator (MNO) to utilise said masts. None are planned in North Lanarkshire.

## **Shared Rural Network**

- 4.48 The Shared Rural Network (SRN) will deliver reliable mobile broadband to 95% of the UK, addressing the digital divide by improving 4G coverage in the areas that need it most. Through the programme, the UK's four mobile network operators (MNOs) – EE, Three, Virgin Media / O<sup>2</sup> and Vodafone expect to provide coverage for an additional 280,000 premises and for people in cars on an additional 16,000 km of the UK's road network. The programme will also improve geographic coverage to 79% of Areas of Natural Beauty, up from 51%, and 74% of National Parks, up from 41%. To deliver the programme, MNOs will invest £532m to eliminate the majority of 'partial not-spots' – areas which receive coverage from at least one, but not all, operators. The UK Government will provide a further £500m to build new masts to eliminate total not-spots in hard-to-reach areas where there is currently no coverage at all. Most of the Government funding is being invested in Scotland. Building Digital UK has published a report detailing the benefits the Shared Rural Network will deliver in the most rural parts of Scotland.

## **NPF4 Policy 24 Digital Infrastructure**

- 4.49 Digital Infrastructure is specifically addressed in NPF4 under Policy 24, where the overarching Policy Intent is to encourage, promote and facilitate the roll-out of digital infrastructure across Scotland to unlock the potential of all our places and the economy, with Policy in this area seeking to deliver appropriate, universal and future proofed digital infrastructure across the country, and to ensure that Local living is supported and the need to travel is reduced.
- 4.50 Specifically, Local Development Plans (LDPs) should support the delivery of digital infrastructure, including fixed line and mobile connectivity, particularly in areas with gaps in connectivity and barriers to digital access. The Policy states that:
- a) Development proposals that incorporate appropriate, universal, and future-proofed digital infrastructure will be supported
  - b) Development proposals that deliver new digital services or provide technological improvements, particularly in areas with no or low connectivity capacity, will be supported
  - c) Development proposals that are aligned with and support the delivery of local or national programmes for the roll-out of digital infrastructure will be supported
  - d) Development proposals that deliver new connectivity will be supported where there are benefits of this connectivity for communities and the local economy
- 4.51 The Policy does however condition that this support will only be given where-
- I. the visual and amenity impacts of the proposed development have been minimised through careful siting, design, height, materials and landscaping, taking account of cumulative impacts and relevant technical constraints
  - II. it has been demonstrated that, before erecting a new ground-based mast, the possibility of erecting antennas on an existing building, mast or other structure, replacing an existing mast and/or site sharing has been explored
  - III. there is no physical obstruction to aerodrome operations, technical sites, or existing transmitter/receiver facilities.

## **Planning Guidance on Digital Telecommunications**

- 4.52 Following on from the Policy Context set by NPF4, and to provide further clarification for Local Authorities, Planning Guidance on Digital Telecommunications has been published by Scottish Government, December 2023. This Guidance explains the land use planning process, the specific roles and functions involved and the technical and operational features of the related infrastructure. It provides good practice guidance on the siting and design principles of such equipment and provides local authorities, telecommunications industry operators and their consultants, local communities, the public and other organisations and bodies an insight into telecommunications related development. It should be read in conjunction with NPF4 and replaces PAN 62: Radio Telecommunications.
- 4.53 The purpose of land use planning is to manage the development and use of land in the long-term public interest. For telecommunications and digital connectivity, this means ensuring that Scotland's connectivity aspirations are met, whilst respecting the built, historic and natural environment, and ensuring proposals comply with safety aspects within safeguarded areas. LDPs should take account of the overall policy approach set out in Policy 24 of NPF4, to support the delivery of digital infrastructure, particularly in areas with gaps in connectivity and barriers to digital access. Planning authorities must also have regard to Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) in the preparation of their LDPs. The Guidance also refers to the Planning Application process relating to Digital Telecommunications and the relevant Permitted Development Rights, specifically under Class 67 of the GPDO. It also highlights the role of planning authorities in working collaboratively with the communications industry to ensure policy and regulation is kept up to date with industry changes, technological change and opportunities.

## **North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (2022)**

- 4.54 The Adopted NLLDP deals with Telecommunications as a subsection of Policy ID2 Utilities Improvements with the Council seeking to support utilities development in principle, subject to assessment criteria which required evidence to be presented as to how the proposed equipment would deliver new or enhanced connectivity to an area; fit into the wider network and comply with ICNIRP Radiation Guidelines. While assessments were to consider the cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with existing equipment in the area, policy highlighted a need to share or use existing buildings or structures and be sited and designed to reduce visual and environmental impact. The Policy also sought to seek removal of operationally redundant communications installations and the restoration of the location to the Council's satisfaction, through planning conditions.
- 4.55 Policy EDQ 3 Quality of Development also related to Digital Infrastructure and sought to ensure that developments can connection to the fibre optic network to ensure that next generation broadband speeds of 100 megabytes per second and above can be provided.
- 4.56 Given that the policies set out in the NLLDP were devised prior to significant changes in telecommunications technology and would appear to have been largely superseded by NPF4 and the new Planning Guidance on Digital Telecommunications, the emerging NLLDP2 policies will follow this new guidance and at this stage it is unlikely that a different policy approach will be required to delivery digital infrastructure across North Lanarkshire.

## **North Lanarkshire Digital and IT Strategy 2024-27**

- 4.57 Integral to the successful delivery of The Plan for North Lanarkshire, the Digital and IT strategy is critical to enable the council to deliver on its vision. It sets standards and provides direction for the strategies, policies, and plans which enable the delivery of critical public services, business as usual activities and the investment programmes of work. It sets out plans which improve the connectivity and accessibility of North Lanarkshire as a place, but also to improve the ability of local people, businesses, and communities to gain the skills and confidence to benefit from digital opportunities.
- 4.58 The Strategy reflects the recent Digital Infrastructure Connectivity project which includes sector leading technologies, extending connectivity, access and affordability, enhancing training and employment opportunities, supporting business growth and digital transformation, and generating inward investment. Making sure that residents are involved at the heart of digital transformation and understanding their needs will continue to underpin all service redesign activity across the council. Ensuring they can work, learn, access services, and connect with others through having the right support, tools, and skills is critical to achieving a Digital North Lanarkshire
- 4.59 The Strategy has three main themes: Digital Communities, Digital Economy and Digital Council. Digital Communities seeks to enhance the coverage and reach of digital networks to all homes, eliminating areas of low connectivity, driving take up, tackling areas of digital exclusion, and creating markets that support affordability and give the people and businesses of North Lanarkshire improved choice and increased access to education, training, jobs, and opportunities. Digital Economy seeks to stimulate economic growth by supporting an environment that improves digital connectivity and helps businesses to grow, transform and automate, improve digital skills, enhance productivity, foster innovation, and make more jobs and opportunities possible. And Digital Council seeks to establish North Lanarkshire Council as a smart digital council, encompassing technological advances and innovations to help the council and communities. Within this, automated and self-serve processes will become key in delivering services with mobile working becoming more important.

## **NLC Digital Projects**

- 4.60 As part of the Council's Digital and IT Strategy 2024-27, Commsworld, a leading UK-wide provider of networking and connectivity solutions, has been awarded a contract which could see £150m spent over 15 years to transform North Lanarkshire's digital infrastructure and connectivity. A range of projects are being pursued including improved access to high-quality, reliable fibre connections, which will make a transformative difference to investment opportunities for businesses in the area as well as tackling digital exclusion among its citizens. This will futureproof North Lanarkshire's digital backbone, enhancing the coverage and reach of gigabit-capable networks to businesses, private and council-owned social housing and residential households that are not currently served by existing networks which will help to increase access to employment opportunities, improve health and social wellbeing and economic growth. The agreement will see the creation of a free public Wi-Fi network connecting all town centres, Council and public buildings, sport and leisure facilities, culture venues, libraries, country parks, sheltered housing, schools and homelessness accommodation, enabling people who don't have digital connectivity to have fast internet access, helping to reduce the digital gap across North Lanarkshire. In a phased programme of work, the

council's 155 schools will also enjoy a significant uplift in internet connectivity with a minimum 1GB connection for primary schools – 20 times the current capacity – and secondary schools increasing to a resilient 5GB, boosting digital learning through faster upload speeds.



## **5. Potential Connections in Evidence**

- 5.1 The Scottish Government's Local Development Plan Guidance (2023), in the Step-by-Step Guide to Evidence Reports, indicates that policy relating to the twin topics of Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure have linkages to other policy areas, and these are considered to include the following, and where relevant, a brief description will be provided in the following paragraphs to highlight potential linkages and potential implications for NLLDP2.

*Policy 1 Tackling Climate and nature crisis (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 2 Climate mitigation and adaption (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 3 Biodiversity (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 4 Natural Places (Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 8 Green Belts (Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 9 Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 11 Energy (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 12 Zero Waste (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 13 Sustainable Transport (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 14 Design, quality and place (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 15 Local Living & 20-minute neighbourhoods (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 16 Quality homes (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 17 Rural Homes (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 19 Heat and Cooling (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 20 Blue and green infrastructure (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 21 Play, recreation and sport (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 22 Flood Risk and Water Management (Infrastructure First)*

*Policy 23 Health and Safety (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 26 Community Wealth Building (Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 26 Business and industry (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 27 City, town, local and commercial centres (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

*Policy 29 Rural Development (Infrastructure First & Digital Infrastructure)*

- 5.2 The Plan for North Lanarkshire is the Council's main strategy for the area to improve services and outcomes for the communities who live here. It provides a shared ambition for inclusive growth and prosperity for all. It sets a path for the council and partners to follow. The Plan covers a wide range of activities that can impact on carbon emissions and help to make North Lanarkshire a more sustainable place to Live, Learn, Work, Invest and Visit.

- 5.3 In the United Kingdom the past four decades have been warmer than the one before. In North Lanarkshire it is expected that the average summer temperatures will increase, and the number of rainy days will reduce. The volume of rain on summer's wettest day will increase. Our winters are expected to be milder. Whilst the impact of climate change may seem to be less severe locally, in recent years we have seen an increase in severe weather events. These can affect us through:
- Travel Disruption
  - Emergency Response Situations
  - Loss of power supply
  - Landslides
  - Flooding
  - Disruption to service Delivery
- 5.4 The Council recognised that it needed to act and declared a climate emergency in June 2019. Moreover, concerned about the impact of climate change on biodiversity, the Council also became a signatory of the Edinburgh declaration on Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

### **Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure - Implications for Topic 1: Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises**

- 5.5 It is noted in NPF4 that when considering all development proposals, substantial weight is to be given to the global climate and nature crises. Scotland has ambitious climate targets. These commitments are notwithstanding the Council's own ambitions in this area as illustrated in paragraphs 5.2 to 5.4.
- 5.6 The provision of infrastructure, by its very nature, involves construction activity to provide services, utilities, roads and other forms of built development that will likely have both direct and indirect impacts upon the environment. Wider indirect impacts of any development might arise in terms of the source construction materials, how they are extracted, where they are transported from, and the means of their transportation. Development will also have direct impacts during construction phases, having the potential to negatively impact upon on the landscape, habitats and ecosystems. And once developments are completed how they are heated, cooled and managed can also have a considerable ongoing impact for years to come.
- 5.7 The way that infrastructure is delivered is therefore fundamental, and the way that this is delivered through the Infrastructure First Topic (NPF4 Policy 18) has the potential to support Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises (NPF4 Policy 1) by ensuring that development activities undertaken by the Council and its partners, and by the private sector, adopt an approach to development that seeks to reflect the New Scottish Government Investment Hierarchy. This will ensure that when Determining Future Need, appropriate infrastructure needs and demand will be considered in a manner that takes on board net zero carbon and inclusive growth priorities, changes in service design, availability of digital platforms and technological innovation, and resilience in light of population and climate change forecasts. Maximising the useful life of existing assets will also be supported as will a desire to repurpose and co-locate existing assets, while in cases where new assets require to be replaced, created or built, the suitability and sustainability of new assets will be a fundamental consideration.

- 5.8 While major infrastructure projects have the potential to have significant impacts, these are often positive, not only in providing a basis for delivering sites for new housing, business and industrial development, but also providing a range of educational and community facilities which together can meet a range of key policy objectives to deliver local living and contributing to the creation of 20-minute neighbourhoods. Many of the programmes and strategies referred to within this topic paper already support sustainable development principles with a continuing focus on brownfield urban development, the reclamation of vacant and derelict land, and the development of a place-based approach that focused on established locations for the delivery of major projects such as City Deal, Ravenscraig and the continuing development of land for housing and for employment generation purposes. The Council's Community Hub Strategy in particular aims to reduce the environmental impact of Council Assets by ensuring that an approach to shared service delivery is pursued as part of its comprehensive school's replacement programme, as does the Council's Tower Strategy and Re-provisioning Programme whose long-term aim is primarily focused on regeneration recycling former sites where high rise towers and other end of life properties have been demolished and following a re-provisioning approach that focuses on town centres and existing communities.
- 5.9 The adopted Local Development Plan's approach to development is also primarily centres focused, seeking to direct development to more sustainable locations at the heart of our communities, making best use of existing infrastructure and contributing towards reduced emissions by conserving embodied energy in existing buildings and converting empty buildings to other suitable uses. This approach also helps to minimise travel by directing development to centres where existing infrastructure is focused and thereby encouraging multi-purpose trips to locations that are generally well served by public transport. The emerging Town Centre First principle advocated in NPF4 will further strengthen this approach and together a continuing focus on centres will make a positive impact on helping to tackle the Climate and Nature Crises and will help to reduce the environmental impact of building unnecessary infrastructure.
- 5.10 Seeking to maximise access to Digital Infrastructure also has a key role to play in helping to tackling the climate and nature crises, particularly given how crucial digital technology has become in our everyday lives, with universal access to a variety of high speed fixed or wireless technologies offering a means of addressing social exclusion, allowing greater access to jobs and services, enabling home working for remote or hybrid workers and by providing digital connectivity to town centres and business locations where this type of infrastructure is key to attract and retain businesses that are becoming more reliant on technology to increase productivity. This type of infrastructure is essential for businesses to enable improved communications both internally and externally; enhance cloud capabilities; allow for data back-up and storage; improve customer service; and allow them to grow and expand.
- 5.11 Providing access to high quality digital services will allow existing locations to remain competitive and will support local living and reinforce existing policies and programmes that focus on existing centres thus helping to reduce climate related issues by reducing car borne journeys through enabling home and hybrid working and by ensuring that local facilities and employment locations remain connected.

## **Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure - Implications for Topic 2: Climate Mitigation and Adaptation**

- 5.12 NPF4 also requires that the spatial strategy set out in NLLDP2 should be one that seeks to encourage, promote and facilitate development that reduces, minimises or avoids greenhouse gas emissions. The text relating to tackling the climate emergency set out above is also relevant to climate mitigation and adaption as the current programmes for major infrastructure provision, and the priority areas for development already being pursued largely focus on regeneration, directing development and associated infrastructure to existing locations and centres, thereby minimising impacts by guiding development to less vulnerable areas that may be prone to flooding for example or by avoiding development at locations where expensive mitigation measures would be required. For all developments, there are also significant opportunities to add value in providing green infrastructure, creating habitat, and encouraging biodiversity both on and off site as part of the development process to be maximised to contribute towards climate mitigation and adaptation.
- 5.13 However, it is also recognised that several large infrastructure projects like those associated with the Glasgow City Region (GCR) City Deal, notably the East Airdrie Link Road and the Replacement Monklands Hospital, along with progressing the Community Growth areas at South Cumbernauld and Gartcosh – Glenboig, will involve large scale development at new greenfield locations outwith the existing urban area, where it will be crucial that mitigation measures are undertaken to minimise the impacts of development, and to ensure that what development does take place conforms with best practice in terms of being sited and designed to minimise lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions as far as possible, and to adapt to current and future risks from climate change.
- 5.14 In terms of Digital Infrastructure it should be noted that the continued enhancement of existing networks will support climate mitigation and adaptation by helping to reduce emissions through the indirect impacts of providing network connectivity that reduces the need to travel and sustains the viability of existing locations. Where physical infrastructure is required such as masts or relay stations, policies that encourage mast sharing and the use of existing buildings to site equipment will help to minimise the potentially negative impacts of development.

## **6. Implications for North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (NLLDP2)**

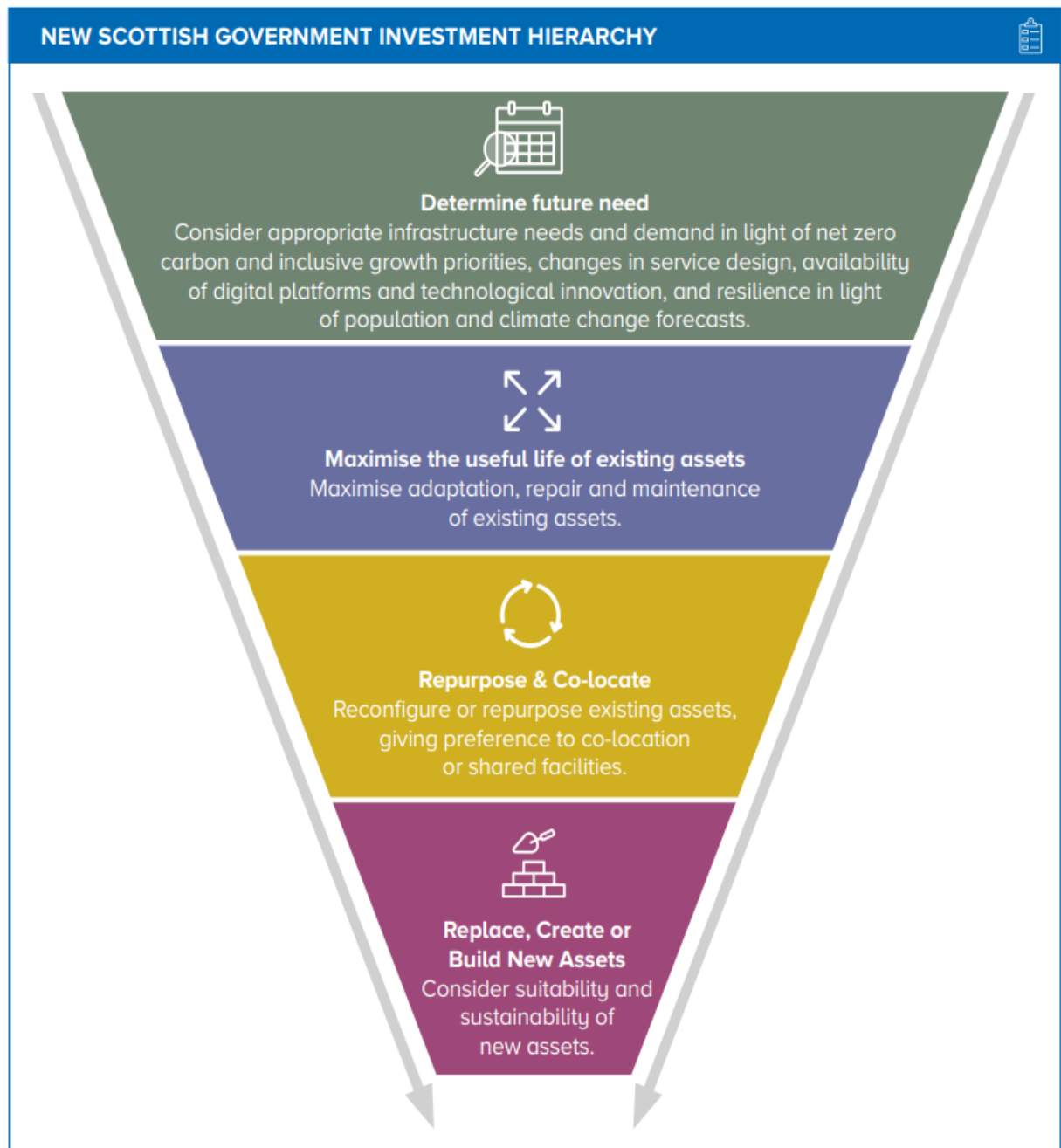
- 6.1 In line with NPF4, Infrastructure First should be a primary consideration for all land use planning decisions and should be at the heart of placemaking, to ensure that existing infrastructure resources and future requirements to service sites and locations are clearly understood by all stakeholders involved in the delivery of development as early as possible. This requires the Council, its partners, statutory infrastructure providers, and the development industry to understand the nature of current infrastructure provision, as well as the capacity for development that this infrastructure can support. Early dialogue in the plan making process is essential to understand what the capacity of existing infrastructure is and how this needs to be developed to enable site and locations to be brought forward. Inadequate infrastructure provision and lack of forward planning for its delivery has the potential to undermine progress on the delivery of future development within NLLDP2.
- 6.2 This Paper seeks to highlight the key sources of information relating to the Infrastructure First and Digital Infrastructure Topics, specifically highlighting key Strategies and Programmes such as the Glasgow City Region (GCR) City Deal, Council delivery strategies such as the Hub Programme, and the Transforming Places – Tower Strategy, as well as highlighting the scale of planned development opportunities such as Ravenscraig, Community Growth Areas, and substantial planned land supplies for Housing and for Business and Industry, together containing hundreds of development sites, all of which have infrastructure requirements. It should also be noted that most of these sites are already designated for development in the Adopted NLLDP and will provide a steady stream of sites that will require to be supported by relevant infrastructure provision to enable their development potential to be realised.
- 6.3 It should also be noted that there are elements of Infrastructure that are not discussed in detail within this topic paper as they are covered within other Topic Papers. Notably Rail and Roads Infrastructure (Sustainable Transport Topic), Energy related Infrastructure (Energy Topic), Waste related Infrastructure (Zero Waste Topic) Flood Related Infrastructure (Flood Risk & Water Management Topic). While the Paper highlights the Monklands Replacement Hospital as a major infrastructure project linked to the East Airdrie Link Road (EALR) City Deal Project, more detailed aspects of Health and Social Care are dealt with in the Health and Safety Topic Paper. Notwithstanding this the overall approach to Infrastructure in terms of what is likely to be required from developers will apply to all types of infrastructure provision.
- 6.4 While many of the Council's Strategies and Plan's contain details relating to the likely timescales for sites to be brought forward, for example in the annual Housing Land Audit, the Council wish to adopt a more accurate approach to site programming so that development can be better planned for. However, given that for many sites, details on when development might commence are largely unknown, the Council are currently undertaking a Developer Survey to help establish which sites in the current Housing Land Supply will continue to contribute to housing provision going forward. This survey has been sent all landowners and/or developers who have a site in the draft 2024 Housing Land Audit to gather information on site deliverability in the short, medium or longer term. Sites that fail to demonstrate deliverability may be removed from the Land Supply. This approach has the potential to be used to assess the viability and/or deliverability of other types of sites, including those that are currently contained within

the Land Supply for Business and Industry, where a lack of clarity on the marketability of some site's has been a long-standing issue. All delivery and action plans related to the emerging NLLDP2 will require to take account of existing and planned Infrastructure, ensuring that existing infrastructure assets are used sustainably, prioritising low-carbon solutions and being clear on what additional infrastructure requirements are necessary to enable development to meet the needs of communities and businesses across North Lanarkshire.

- 6.5 Whether a development site is developer ready or requires additional infrastructure to make it viable in the first instance, or deliverable within a specific timescale, is likely to become an important issue as NLLDP2 progresses, given that most Plans have traditionally had a "call for ideas" or a more focused "call for sites". Any future sites that might be put forward for consideration as part of NLLDP2 via such a mechanism will require to be assessed more rigorously than in the past, to ensure that they are realistic and deliverable, and can be brought forward based upon the principles for Infrastructure First promoted within NPF4. Assessing Infrastructure requirements will therefore be at the forefront of any site selection criteria that the Council might adopt as part of NLLDP2.
- 6.6 It is also recognised that whilst a range of infrastructure providers such as Scottish Water, Transport Scotland, Network Rail, National Grid, SGN, SP Energy Networks and Telecommunications network providers all have investment programmes that can enable development by providing access to key services, it is essential that NLLDP2 has knowledge of these programmes to help facilitate development and direct investment decisions and increased collaboration with infrastructure providers is a key objective as the Council develops its Spatial Strategy and related policies.
- 6.7 At this stage the Council are still seeking to build a baseline of data relating to infrastructure provision and would envisage that the relevant Infrastructure Providers will engage with us to help identify information that can be used going forward particularly helping to identify where there are likely to be issues that might affect the delivery of future development. Data obtained from Scottish Water for example has highlighted that while there are no immediate water supply capacity issues across North Lanarkshire, there are waste water treatment capacity issues at a number of locations including in the Eastern half of Cumbernauld, across the Airdrie and Coatbridge area, as well as most of the Bellshill, Motherwell, Wishaw and Shotts areas, where additional investment will be required to upgrade existing facilities or to provide new ones. It is important that a similar exercise is undertaken for other types of infrastructure to identify areas of concern that will need to be addressed in the coming years.
- 6.8 It is also useful to point out that in terms of Digital Infrastructure, the roll out of digital services has continued at pace across North Lanarkshire in line with Scottish Government aspirations, and in support of NPF4's goal of delivering Digital Infrastructure to unlock the potential of all our places and the economy in general. While 90% of North Lanarkshire's Residential properties are Gigabit Capable as of 2024, only 57% of commercial properties attain these speeds. There is still therefore still significant progress to be made to enable improved connectivity to commercial properties, as well as delivering faster services to the small proportion of residential properties that can only access slower speed connections. While Policies to ensure that this is achieved will require to be included within NLLDP2 it should be noted there are several Schemes currently ongoing to address this issue including the Scottish Broadband Voucher Scheme, which will facilitate installation of alternative broadband solutions.

- 6.9 While there are programmes in place to deliver infrastructure to specific sites and locations, there is often a requirement for additional works to be undertaken in order to access a site, connect a site to existing infrastructure or to provide off site works to alleviate or mitigate an issue created by the development such as addressing flooding risk or contributing to the provision of facilities such as education, where additional development places additional pressures on classroom spaces for example, requiring contributions from the developer to address such impacts.
- 6.10 The Adopted NLLDP contains a range of policies relating to the direct provision of infrastructure and to the assessment of proposals for different types of development, requiring developers to consider infrastructure requirements as part of the planning process, and where appropriate requiring them to make contributions to certain aspects of infrastructure provision. These policies are now somewhat outdated in terms of the emerging requirements set out in NPF4 which are further articulated in the Scottish Government's Infrastructure Levy for Scotland – Discussion Paper. Revised policies will be included in NLLDP2 that reflect these requirements.
- 6.11 Regarding Digital infrastructure, specific policies in the Adopted NLLDP deal with this topic, however given the revised context provided by NPF4, and the publication of new Planning Guidance on Digital Telecommunications (2023), policies dealing with this matter in NLLDP2 should be revised to take account of the guidance and good practice contained within these documents to support the delivery of digital infrastructure, particularly in areas of low or no connectivity. Notwithstanding this, the emerging Spatial Strategy for North Lanarkshire should reflect current availability of ultrafast and gigabit connectivity for new properties, and all new developments should have to demonstrate how minimum broadband internet services will be provided (>30mbps) possibly through contractual obligations with wireless or satellite network providers.

## Appendix A - The Investment Hierarchy Framework



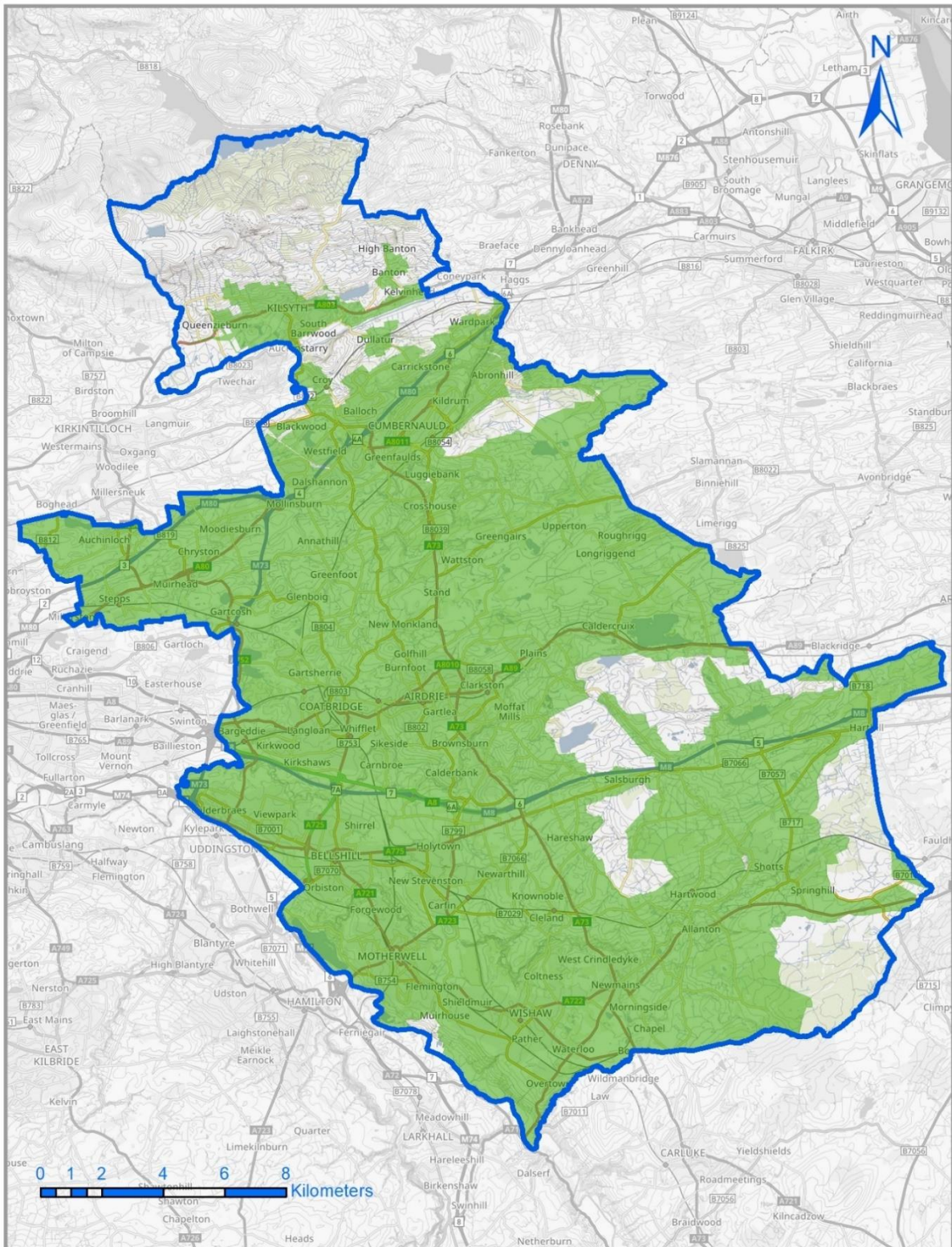


## Appendix B – North Lanarkshire Schools Replacement Programme

Town	Ward	School	Type	Constructed	Town	Ward	School	Type	Constructed
Kilsyth	1	Kilsyth Academy	HS	1953	Bellshill	14	Aitkenhead PS	PS	1988
Kilsyth	1	Balmalloch PS	PS	1976	Bellshill	15	Cardinal Newman HS	HS	1977
Kilsyth	1	Banton PS	PS	1966	Bellshill	15	Noble PS	PS	1966
Kilsyth	1	Chapelgreen PS	PS	1963	Bellshill	15	St Gerard's PS	PS	1971
Kilsyth	1	Holy Cross PS	PS	1965	Bellshill	16	Bellshill FLC	FLC	1950
Kilsyth	1	Kilsyth PS	PS	1893	Bellshill	16	Bellshill Academy	HS	1898
					Bellshill	16	Christ the King PS	PS	1976
Cumbernauld	2	St Maurice's HS	HS	1975	Bellshill	16	Holy Family PS	PS	1907
Cumbernauld	2	Eastfield PS	PS	1977	Bellshill	16	Holytown PS	PS	1972
Cumbernauld	2	Westfield PS	PS	1978	Bellshill	16	Mossend PS	PS	1895
Cumbernauld	3	Our Lady's HS	HS	1968					
Cumbernauld	3	Carbrain PS	PS	1965	Motherwell	17	Ailsa FLC	FLC	1946
Cumbernauld	3	Condorrat PS	PS	1974	Motherwell	17	Forgewood Annexe FLC	FLC	1962
Cumbernauld	3	Ravenswood PS	PS	1976	Motherwell	17	Forgewood FLC	FLC	1977
Cumbernauld	3	St Helen's PS	PS	1973	Motherwell	17	Braidhurst HS	HS	1962
Cumbernauld	3	St Margaret of Scotland PS	PS	1969	Motherwell	17	Dalziel HS	HS	1900
Cumbernauld	3	St Mary's PS	PS	1968	Motherwell	17	Ladywell PS	PS	1995
Cumbernauld	3	Woodlands PS	PS	1973	Motherwell	17	Logans PS	PS	1960
Cumbernauld	4	Abronnhill PS	PS	1965	Motherwell	17	St Bernadette's PS	PS	1957
Cumbernauld	4	Kildrum PS	PS	1963	Motherwell	18	Brannock HS	HS	1982
Cumbernauld	4	St Lucy's PS	PS	1971	Motherwell	18	Taylor HS	HS	1982
Cumbernauld	4	Whitelees PS	PS	1976	Motherwell	18	Keir Hardie Memorial PS	PS	1956
Cumbernauld	5	Jigsaw FLC	FLC	1962	Motherwell	18	Muir Street PS	PS	1926
Cumbernauld	5	Auchinloch PS	PS	1933	Motherwell	18	Newarthill PS	PS	1971
Cumbernauld	5	St Barbara's PS	PS	1933	Motherwell	18	Our Lady & St Francis PS	PS	1930
Cumbernauld	5	St Joseph's PS	PS	1985	Motherwell	18	St Teresa's PS	PS	1958
Cumbernauld	6	Glenmanor PS	PS	1965	Motherwell	19	Our Lady's HS	HS	1974
Cumbernauld	6	St Michael's PS	PS	1969	Motherwell	19	Glencairn PS	PS	1900
					Motherwell	19	Knowetop PS	PS	1910
Airdrie	8	Golfhill PS	PS	1957	Motherwell	19	Muirhouse PS	PS	1964
Airdrie	8	Greengairs PS	PS	1976	Motherwell	19	St Brendan's PS	PS	1966
Airdrie	8	New Monkland PS	PS	1959					
Airdrie	8	St Serf's PS	PS	1957	Wishaw	13	Morningside PS	PS	1874
Airdrie	9	Devonview FLC	FLC	1970	Wishaw	19	Craigneuk FLC	FLC	1985
Airdrie	9	St Margaret's HS	HS	1973	Wishaw	19	Berryhill PS	PS	1972
Airdrie	9	Chapelside PS	PS	1970	Wishaw	20	Cleland PS	PS	1883
Airdrie	9	St Andrew's PS	PS	1957	Wishaw	20	St Aidan's PS	PS	1972
Airdrie	9	Victoria PS	PS	1933	Wishaw	20	St Mary's PS	PS	1877
Airdrie	12	Calderbank PS	PS	1892	Wishaw	21	Wishaw FLC	FLC	1960
Airdrie	12	Corpus Christi PS	PS	1961	Wishaw	21	St Aidan's High School	HS	1963
					Wishaw	21	Netherton PS	PS	1912
Coatbridge	7	Langloan PS	PS	1914	Wishaw	21	St Thomas' PS	PS	1967
Coatbridge	7	St Bartholomew's PS	PS	1949	Wishaw	21	Thornlie PS	PS	1957
Coatbridge	7	St Patrick's PS	PS	1973					
Coatbridge	7	Townhead PS	PS	1956	Shotts	13	Allanton PS	PS	1927
Coatbridge	10	Old Monkland PS	PS	1954	Shotts	13	Dykehead PS	PS	1987
Coatbridge	10	St Monica's PS	PS	1956	Shotts	13	Kirk O' Shotts PS	PS	1912
Coatbridge	11	Kirkshaws PS	PS	1956	Shotts	13	St Patrick's PS	PS	1905
Coatbridge	11	Shawhead PS	PS	1992	Shotts	13	Stane PS	PS	1927
Coatbridge	11	St Augustine's PS	PS	1966					
Coatbridge	11	St Bernard's PS	PS	1957					
Coatbridge	11	St Mary's PS	PS	1977					

## Appendix C

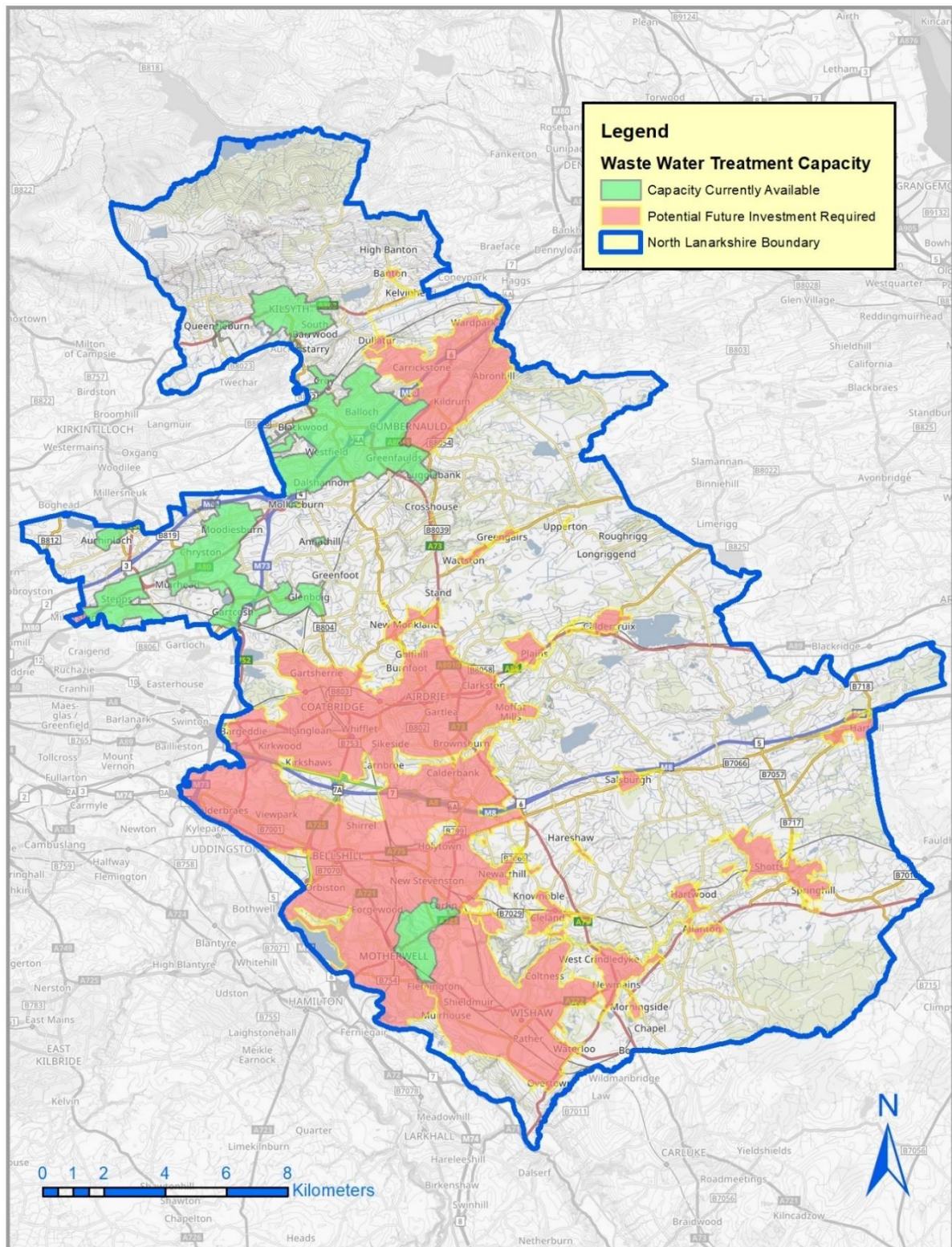
### Map showing Areas with Available Water Capacity 2024





## Appendix D

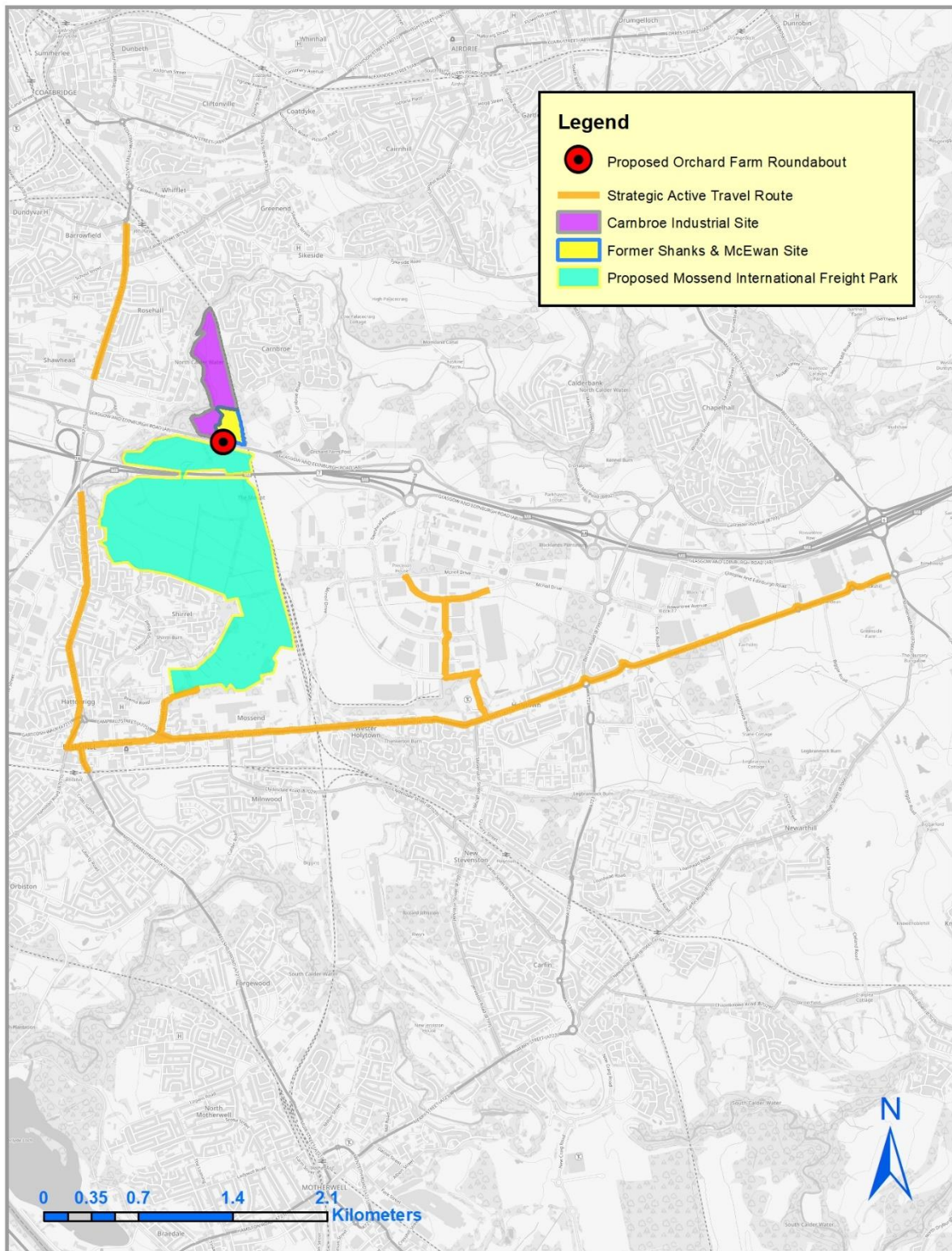
Map showing Waste Water Treatment Capacity 2024





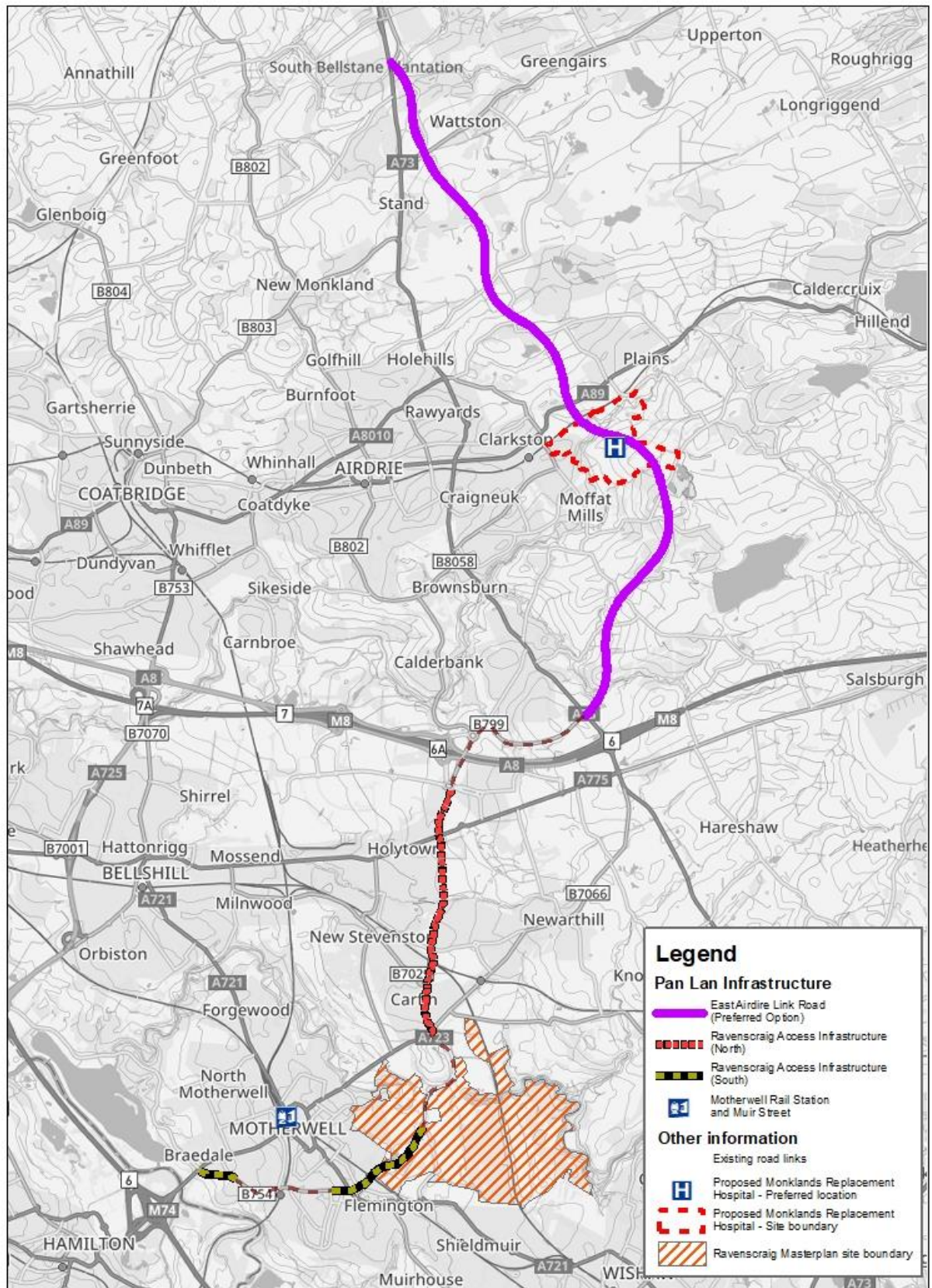
## Appendix E

### Map showing City Deal A8/M8 Corridor Access Improvement Project





## Appendix F – Map showing City Deal Pan Lanarkshire Orbital Corridor Project



## Appendix G – Contributions to Infrastructure Policy (NLLDP1)

CI POLICY Contributions to Infrastructure	
North Lanarkshire Council will seek to secure developer contributions for new developments that, individually or cumulatively, generate a requirement for new or enhanced infrastructure or services, covering Affordable Housing in Cumbernauld Housing Sub-Market Area, and Education, Transport and Green Network Infrastructure, Amenity Space and Play across North Lanarkshire.	
Contributions to Infrastructure Policy Categories	
Where new development is proposed that, individually or cumulatively, generates a requirement for new or enhanced infrastructure or services in the categories listed, developers will be expected to contribute towards the provision of the required infrastructure, facilities and services. This will include any infrastructure to be provided in advance of development proposed in this Plan. Developer contributions will be sought through a legal agreement or planning condition and in accordance with the five tests of Circular 3/2012 – “Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements”, as outlined by the Scottish Government and in accordance with this Policy. Any information provided to developers by the Council before the application stage is only indicative, including the Action Programme for the delivery of those housing sites identified in this Plan.	
POLICY CI 1 Category Affordable Housing	For proposed residential developments in the Cumbernauld Housing Sub-Market Area (as shown on Page 72 of the Policy Document) the Council seeks to secure 20% affordable housing provision in continuation of adopted Council Policy on the advice of the Council's Housing Strategy Service. Justification is contained in the Affordable Housing Policy Background Report. Further Guidance is contained in the Council's Affordable Housing Guidance. The Council will consider the requirement for the provision of affordable housing elsewhere on a case-by-case basis, where an identified need has been demonstrated.
POLICY CI 1 Category Education	For proposed residential developments the Council is seeking education infrastructure contributions, through Legal Agreements or planning conditions, based on adaptations and new builds within our Schools and Centres 21 Programme and the identified solutions to deal with the impact of all known future development within the catchment areas. This may include contribution(s) towards early-years provision, due to the increase in provision by 2020 outlined in the Children and Young People Act 2014. It should be noted that any potential need identified is based on known future housing provision and could be affected if additional units come forward as a result of housing sites that have not been identified through the Plan process. The Council will consider the requirement for contributions towards educational infrastructure for all new residential development proposals resulting in 5 or more dwellings, on a case-by-case basis, where an identified need has been demonstrated. Indicative conditions attached to any agreement will include the education authority retaining any payment for a period of 10 years or as otherwise agreed with the Council, following the completion of the final dwelling, after which time the payment would be returned to the applicant if not spent. Phased payments may be acceptable in most instances. Full details of any infrastructure and contribution requirements will be identified by the Council as Education Authority on a case-by-case basis through the Development Management process.
POLICY CI 1 Category Transport	Full details of any transport infrastructure will be identified by the Council as Transport Authority on a case-by-case basis through the Development Management process. For all forms of development the Council will secure the required on-site transportation infrastructure by planning condition and/or legal agreement. For developments where off site provision is required but cannot be provided directly by the developer or group of developers the Council will seek contributions to the identified transport infrastructure. This will include, as required, areas where cumulative development requires joint infrastructure provision from developers. Forms of Transport infrastructure can include, road and public transport as well as active travel such as walking and cycling.
POLICY CI 1 Category Green Infrastructure, Amenity Space and Play	For all forms of development a contribution towards the creation of green infrastructure, amenity space and/or the provision of play infrastructure may be expected. For all forms of development the Council will secure the required on-site green infrastructure, amenity space and/or the provision of play infrastructure by planning condition and/or legal agreement. For developments where off site provision is preferred or required but cannot be provided directly by the developer or group of developers the Council will seek contributions to the identified infrastructure. This will include, as required, areas where cumulative development requires joint infrastructure provision from developers. Full details of any infrastructure and contribution requirements will be identified through Green Network Opportunities Mapping prepared in conjunction with the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership, Clydeplan Strategic Delivery Areas and in consultation with North Lanarkshire Environmental Facilities Greenspace Development and/or Culture NLs Play Imagineer. Contributions will be sought on a case-by-case basis, through the Development Management process. Any information provided by the Council before the application stage is only indicative, including the Action Programme for the delivery of those housing sites identified in this Plan.

## Appendix H Fixed Broadband Coverage - North Lanarkshire and Scotland (2024)

Speed	North Lanarkshire						Scotland		
	All		Commercial		Residential		All	Commercial	Residential
	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	%	%
<10 Mbps	990	1%	480	7%	510	0%	2%	7%	2%
>10 Mbps	167,101	99%	6,811	94%	160,290	100%	98%	93%	98%
>30 Mbps	165,450	98%	6,381	88%	159,109	99%	95%	85%	96%
>100 Mbps	150,233	89%	4,294	59%	145,939	91%	74%	49%	76%
>300 Mbps	149,282	89%	4,181	57%	145,101	90%	73%	48%	75%
Gigabit Capable	148,802	89%	4,113	57%	144,689	90%	73%	47%	75%
Full Fibre	60,474	36%	1,250	17%	59,224	37%	57%	33%	58%

**Source :** Ofcom Connected Nations, Interactive Report April 2024